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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication with to have rejected articles returned by must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Still Lying About the Courts.

It has become evident that Colonel THEODORE ROOSEVELT, composing editorial articles within the sound of the ion's roar, hates the judiciary in mid-Africa just as he hated the courts when he sojourned at Sagamore Hill or when he was commorant at the Executive Mansion in Washington.

The following paragraph is from "The Thraldom of Names, an editorial by THEODORE ROOSEVELT," from the Outlook, to which the former President is notoriously attached as a Contributing Editor:

"It is essential that we should wrest the conmen who use it for unhealthy purposes and should keep it out of their hands; and to this end the first requisite is to provide means adequately deal with corporations, which are essential modern business, but which under the decisions of the courts and because of the shortsightedness of the public have become the chief

"Under the decisions of the courts," forsooth, the corporations of this country "have become the chief factors in political and business debasement"! The plain implication is that the law has been perverted by the judiciary so as to promote and facilitate corporate wrongdoing. This is what the writer professes to believe himself and manifestly desires to have the public

A more monstrous imputation was never suggested by any one who has that THEODORE A. BINGHAM was reever served the people in prominent moved for political reasons. The vicious, public station. If Mr. ROOSEVELT the criminal and the unclean elements really believes it his ignorance and of the city population have accepted credulity are astounding; if his per- the removal as the proclamation not sistent and recurrent snarling at the merely of pardon but of permissioncourts is without personal belief he is a public enemy and a conscious liar.

The Promise of Air Flight.

The bicycle manufacturers of fifteen years ago have become the makers of automobiles, and the latter are now offering aeroplanes for sale. When everybody rode a bicycle and the craze fashion gave a powerful impetus to the good roads movement, no one dreamed that in a little more than ten years the bicycle would be supplanted promise a development of their inven- story is told. style and finish.

no intelligent man would trust himself Cubans for their present plight.
to an aeroplane, especially as the sport The second complaint refers is bound to be an expensive one at first, contract for sewering and paving Hauntil he was convinced that the risk vana. This appears to be a howl before was insignificant compared with the any one is really hurt. The contractors This will be the task of the daring pro- work lest there be default in the paymoters in the new field. They profess ments. This leads us to suspect presthe proposal to sell aeroplanes for pleas- not come. ure encounters now.

new marvels every few years and prog- which the Cuban Government is to ex- rates" plan devised by Governor SMITH ress is a succession of leaps forward into change a property for which it has no as an expedient "in favor of a few shipknown or the impracticable, it will not which it can use to great advantage. discriminatory as against many other de to dogmatize against the future of The arsenal yard which the railway shippers in Atlanta and as against pracan invention that amazes us. Aerial company would acquire under the ex- tically every other town in the State." fact when Count ZEPPELIN manœuvred way purposes, and there is no better owlish old journal the Savannah News city to city and province to province. railway property which the Government there is not "the effort of Atlanta to grab likely to have, particularly in a city like The aeroplane—that is to say the heavier than air rival of the dirigible balloon is more or less in the experimental posed national buildings. The tracks is more or less in the experimental posed national buildings. The tracks scheme "because it was not in the inscheme "because it was not in the inof remeastrance, for the soldier's duty is to obey,
the dupon the imagination. Mr. A. M.

Of course no officer or man can utter a word
of remeastrance, for the soldier's duty is to obey,
the dupon the imagination. Mr. A. M.

in the ship itself and its accessories.

Thousands of inventors are at work can't believe that they are all victims of a delusion. Some of them, like the WRIGHT brothers, are the most thoughtful and practical of men, and as far removed from visionaires as WATT or STEPHENSON was. Perhaps it is risky ton, but to doubt the promptings of scientific progress in these days may argue a dulness of apprehension.

The Echo From the Underworld.

Eight years ago the people of this town, unmindful of party allegiance or personal consideration, rose in revolt, not against a party but a system. That revolt was founded upon an administration of the Police Department which had transformed an agency for the protection of society into an engine for the propagation of profitable vice. The record written at that time was neither transient nor temporary; it set forth beyond peradventure the plain statement of certain things which the people of the city of New York would not abide, would not then or ever endure.

To those who passed along the streets n several quarters of the city on Thursday night there were potent signs and evidences that were unmistakable. There was a rejoicing that sent its own foul breath up from the depths. It was not merely the celebration of the passing of an honest man whose mistakes were his own and manifold, but whose public virtues were the menace of all this underworld. It was no passing wave of joy called forth by the dejection of an enemy. It was the celebration of a date openly accepted as marking the return to conditions and to conduct of the Police Department which have not existed during nine long years.

It matters but little who is Police Commissioner of this town. It is of no great public consequence whether his personality awakens popularity or provokes censure. Not even the manner of his taking off can long concern a busy population. What does concern this population, however, is the question of whether the Police Commissioner so administers his difficult office and is permitted by his superiors so to conduct his office that the essential decencies as well as the necessary protection shall be ssured to them. This and this alone is the public aspect of present and all police crises.

The people of the city are satisfied of license to return to all the older and hateful conditions. They have already begun to act upon this assumption. The same suspicion is manifest among the mass of respectable citizens. Both may be wrong. If they are, a regrettable incident may be closed without ultimate political consequences. If they are not, it is out of such stuff political campaigns and popular uprisings spring

The Little Message to Cuba.

Our Washington despatches have recome almost obsolete. Now, before the to Cuba a "stiff note" concerning certain first decade of the twentieth century affairs which the Cuban Government is is spent, the automobile is threatened not handling to the satisfaction of the with a rival and a successor, the aero- American officials. It is reported that there." plane, that holds out a promise of the the criticism refers to four specified most exhilarating sport the world has matters. It at least places the new ever known. Only the pioneers in the Cuban Government in an unfavorable new flight, the professors of aviation, light before the American people, a h. ve yet experienced its joys, but they light seriously prejudicial to that Govever that they can teach it, and even ernment unless the other side of the

tion that will permit everybody to fly The first of these reported official at a cost less than that of possessing criticisms refers to contracts made for and operating an automobile. The road building by an American concern. price of an aeroplane in Paris to-day There has been delay in payments. is \$6,000, for which no one can buy a These contracts are a part of the exhigh power automobile of the best travagant appropriations by which Mr. MAGOON exhausted the Cuban treasury There is no market list of aeroplanes and saddled the island with a huge in the United States as yet, but a New burden of debt, with obligations which York firm of automobile dealers is pre- have strained the current revenues to pared to make contracts for the con- their utmost. Of course the contracts, struction of aeroplanes of a well known having been made by a recognized autype, and their offer in a striking adver- thority, must be kept and the contracment was not addressed to sensa- tors must be paid; but in view of the tion levers, but to practical men who condition in which Mr. Magoon left the have the means to gratify a desire to Cuban cash box there is a decided elesail through the air. It is obvious that ment of unfairness in criticism of the

The second complaint refers to the ure of being carried through space. are said to be afraid to go on with the

to be able to furnish the conviction, and sure from certain banking interests we are left to wonder whether secret desirous of loaning Cuba \$16,500,000 for trials of the aeroplane have transcended which Mr. Magoon provided by decree published results of its capacity for and which the Cubans do not want to courage of his machinations. Shortly light. There was a time not so very borrow if the loan can possibly be after his inauguration two years ago he long ago when the offer to supply an avoided. The loan can be placed at removed Joseph M. Brown from the automobile that would travel on a high- any time if it shall appear necessary to State Board of Railway Commissioners way as far in a day as a train of cars place it, and there should be no insist- because Brown had opposed the "port a steam railroad would have been ence that Cuba borrow a huge sum in rates" scheme. A week ago, just as he received with as much scepticism as anticipation of misfortunes which may was going out of office, he removed

The third complaint deals with a reason. In an age in which science produces proposed real estate transaction by that was but a little while ago the un- important use for another property pers in Atlanta which would be rankly ation became an accomplished change is admirably located for rail- That stout and conservative if somewhat great ship in central Germany from site in Havana for a union station. The wants to know whether back of it all it is such weather as we have been having or are Hearing, an inventor of this type of station are a nuisance and a menace to life. The railroad yards which lie life. The railroad yards which lie across the street from the southern expected of 125 miles an hour, and some tension of the Prado are an unsightly sion entered the lists against the trium-

without a landing. We are willing to change of these properties and the erecbelieve it, but may be permitted to won- tion of stately official buildings in place der how it is to be done. It is evidently of freight sheds and a railroad yard more a question of the right kind of between the Parque Central and the mctor than of the fabric in which the Parque Colon are assuredly most desira-

motive power is installed, although ble. The proper question is the terms there is much room for improvement of the exchange, and we are not aware that they have yet been decided. If we rush in with objections every time on the fascinating problem, and we there is in Cuba a proposal or a suggestion that fails to meet our official approval some department in Washington will need a new bureau.

The fourth matter was that of the purchase of guns for that absurd Cuban regular army created by a Magoon deto follow the example of Mother Ship- cree. Cuba needs no such army, but if it has an army the army must have guns. The guns were bought in Europe. There appears to have been no strenuous effort to sell American rifles. The gun order seems to have gone to Europe very much as other Cuban orders do, because of the American habit of sitting in an office and waiting for the orders to come from the island by mail or by cable.

It is doubtless well enough for us to let the Cubans see that we are not indifferent, officially or otherwise, to their any kind, even fatherly criticism and admonition, should be essayed only with exceeding tactfulness, and knowledge thereof should be so presented to the American people that there may be neither mistake nor misapprehension of conditions and circumstances.

How to Tell a Patrician.

We had hoped that everybody in these United States had his title, button, society, genealogy. Ancestors at least may still be had at reasonable terms; possibly there are not enough buttons to "go around." And in the multitude of our aristocrats, well decorated and medalled, if not always beautiful and good, there must be many impostors not to the button born. Dreadful thought, even "joiners" may be humbugs. In simpler days we suggested that our American aristocrats, our "prominent and wealthy" families, should wear a silver nose ring-substitute for the inconvenient spoon-so that they might be known and worshipped. For there is no aristocrat like a democrat. The "prominent" families have so increased, in spite of the homicides in which so many of them find exercise, that there is not silver enough for that badge of gentility.

Yet if there are plebeians left they should be, must be known. Well, the means of knowing them has come from a strange source. Yes, even from JOE BAILEY something can be learned.

In the Senate Tuesday Captain BEN CILLMAN'S ironical amendment for a tax of ten cents a pound on tea was read. Mr. BAILEY, keen observer of life and manners in Copiah county, Miss., and Deaf Smith county, Texas, would not approve such a tax because tea is oligarchical, not of the plain people. The producing classes don't drink it, at east within his geographical range:

"I may be mistaken in my facts; if so, I will that if we go back to the old State of Mississipp not one out of every twenty constituents of the Senator from Mississippi indulge in the use of tea. I feel warranted in saying that of the people of my own State not one in thirty use it. I was never in a farmhouse in my life, as I now recall, where they had tea. I have been on some plan tations where they had a mansion and where they lived on the very fat of the land where they had tea, but the people who owned that plantation and lived in that mansion were as well able to live on the modest farms. I do not recall that I ever sat at one of their tables in my life and found

Mr. BAILEY is "rather inclined to think that tea is not a healthy beverage," a remark which gives us new reason to regret the death of Dr. JOHNson. The Lone Star economist, however, will let each man settle that question of the healthfulness of tea with his own appetite, but he insists "that of June 30 on the Saratoga battlefield, to the small percentage of the people who prefer the patrician's tea against the plebeian's coffee ought to be made pay for that preference." Here, then, a touchstone of gentility. The tea drinker is a patrician. The coffee drinker is a plebeian. For it is not only air but inevitable to hold that each takes what is congruent to his nature. Thus the question of the eternal waitress, "Tea or coffee?" becomes social inquisition. It is hard to understand why Mr. BAILEY, whose heart and voice throb so warmly for the common people, resists the Tillmanian scheme to tax the patricians.

According to Captain TILIMAN, the per capita consumption of tea in this country is three pounds or a little more. The number of patricians or their capacity for swilling tea must be tremendous-horrendous, in fact.

Port Rates in Georgia.

Nobody can say that former Governor HOKE SMITH of Georgia has not the Commissioner McLendon for the same

Mr. McLendon speaks of the "port speed of 125 miles an hour, and some tension of the Prado are an unsightly sion entered the lists against the triumtime of other carry two men 3,500 miles blot on a beautiful avenue. The exphant and arbitrary Hoke SMITH and
LAMCASTER Pa., July 1.

Of course the "port rates" question was uppermost in the minds of those who nominated Brown for the Governorship and those who voted for him afterward. His removal was then of recent occurrence, and in fact he had no other claim to support. He is not a popular man in any sense, he did not canvass the State with a brass band and hypnotize the multitude with burning eloquence. HOKE SMITH aroused the echoes in every nook and corner, but little Joe Brown stayed at home among his pig pens and smokehouses and made no speeches at all. Nevertheless HOKE as emphatically elected; and if all this of a pony at a most critical conjuncture was not largely if not wholly because he would have compassed it. As it was, of the "port rates" issue the people of of HOKE SMITH on general principles. It seems clear to us that the victory of Brown, considering the time, the manner and the circumstances, the manner and the circumstances, was named by permission Queen Alexamounted to an announcement from andra Range, and a hundred mountains the people of Georgia that they repu-were surveyed. A new coast was seen, diated HOKE SMITH'S "port rate" plan and proposed to substitute for him as affairs and proceedings. Interference of Governor the very man who had been sacrificed because of his championship

of their preferences. Hoke is nothing if not defiant in the pursuit of his blunders. With such a demonstration before him and actually on his official death bed, he removed Commissioner McLendon just as he removed Commissioner Brown, and for the same cause. He might have thought he was right in the first instance and believed that the people would sustain him later. He knew that public opinon was overwhelmingly against him in the McLendon case and his act could have been intended only to exhibit his contempt for it. Hoke is a "good plucked 'un," as our Cookney friends say, and he went down with all his teeth displayed.

Meanwhile little Joe Brown is now Governor of Georgia, and we shall see that we shall see not only in the matthreatened the peace and imperilled the prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The manager of the Senate restaurant at Washington complains that the Senators do not calenough.—Boston Advertiser. They are trying to avoid the corporation

The South needs more athletics, the North less. The illustrious name of CHARLES CARROLL is borne by a charac ter of Durham, N. C., who would himself be llustrious here and is in no good odor there. CHARLES of Durham is described es a "tough," a snapper up of other peo ple's chickens, a burglar in a small way, maker of "blockade liquor of cheap chemicals and general cussedness." fame and money here. He stands six known to catch a rabbit in a foot race." despatch in a Tar Heel paper. This long shanked son of fleetness should have been transported to the North in his youth. Then he might have adorned a college instead of being shot at by a pursuing

The announcement that the spee at Tammany Hall are to be short indicates that the agitation for a "sane Fourth" has made some progress.

Our always interesting and ever alert tion of yeste in the official directory:

Mayor McCLELLAN should put the Supervisor on trial for insubordination.

Saratoga. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-

timely and admirable editorial in THE SUN use Andrew Lang's felicitous character-ization, should not pass into the limbo of "lost leaders," but ought to initiate a movement for the acquisition of the battle field as a State or national park. Th decisive results of that battle have be forgotten by this generation. reached Paris of the capture of Ticonderoga and of the victorious march of Burgoyne toward Albany there was a quick change in the attitude of France. Instructions were immediately despatched to Nantes and other ports that no American privateer should be suffered to enter them except from indispensable necessity, to repair vessel, to obtain provisions or to escape the perils of the sea. The American com-missioners at Paris in despair almost broke off negotiations with the French Governmunications with the British Minister, but first success of Burgoyne, refused to listen to overtures. When, however, the news of Saratoga arrived at Paris the situation changed instantly. Franklin and his brother commissioners found all their difficulties with the French Government vanish. rived for revenge for all its humiliations and losses in previous wars. In December, 1777, a treaty was arranged and formally France acknowledged the independent United States of America. This was of course tantamount to a declaration of war with England. Spain soon followed France, and before long Holland took the same course, and thus it was that aided by French fleets and troops the Colonies vigorously maintained the war until the final surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
You well say that Saratoga has earned

inclusion among the few decisive battle of the world, among which from Marathor to Waterloo it was grouped by Sir Edward Creasy over half a century ago.
KINGSTON, July 1. A. T. CLÉARWATER.

May Kill a Few Soldiers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer, who is not a soldier, has learned of an order lately given to United States troops to parade at Wash-ington on July 3 in full dress uniform. This uniform is so warm that the troops always suffer when compelled to wear it in midsummer. Com-mon sense abould certainly forbid orders to wear

by a solid majority retired him to pri- THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE.

An outline of the discoveries made by deutenant Shackleton within the Antaro tic Circle was telegraphed on March 24 from the southernmost point of New Zealand to the London Daily Mail. THE Sun reproduced the main facts at the time. It is a much fuller account of an unparalleled achievement that is forthoming since the return of the explorer

o London about a fortnight ago. It is true that Lieutenant Shackleton fell a little short of attaining the geographical south pole, which he planned to reach by a desperate rush He looked upon the object of his hopes was ingloriously defeated and BROWN from afar, however, and but for the loss the south magnetic pole was rea Georgia must have been sick and tired and the British flag was planted at a point within only 97 geographical and 111 statute miles of the south geographical pole. Eight mountain chains were the great volcano of Mount Erebus was were disclosed, and the theory of the polar calm" was disproved. It was in 1908 that Lieutenant Shackle

on's little ship, Nimrod, a converted whaler, landed the expedition at Cape Royd, and the work of exploration began It was not until October 20 of the year named, however, that the preparations for the rush to the pole were completed A party consisting of Lieutenant Sh ton and three companions left the basis of operations with four ponies, the sub-stitution of which for dogs had proved udicious. The motor car, on the other hand, had not been an unqualified su though it had been found useful for laying depots and conveying stores. During the seventy days following October 29 each of the four men taking part in the forward rush had to do his daily march, dragging heavy loads, on twenty ounces of food, whereas according to Mr. Bernscchi, another well known Antarctic explorer, the proper allowance is thirty-six ounces. On January 9, 1909, they made their last day's march to the south ter of "port rates" but in other matters and halted at latitude 38 degrees 23 wherein agitators and demagogues have minutes. So closely had they cut the margin of safety that again and again food ran out just as the depots which they had left on their advance were reached "It was painful to know," said Lieutenant Shackleton in an interview. "that with twenty-five pounds more of biscuits and thirty pounds more of pemmican we could have achieved the pole, but regrete were ss. Our food had been decreasing steadily until on some days we had only sixteen ounces daily." He added that as their clinical thermometers showed that their temperatures did not record 93 degrees Fahrenheit it was manifest that

their food must be increased. Taking as little credit as possible himself, Lieutenant Shackleton paid striking tribute to his men. He said that all Yet did their work cheerfully, always withhe has gifts which would have given him out grumbling, always ready to get up at any hour of the night to take an observafeet eight. He "has the reputation of tion or perform a necessary task. "Only being able to outrun a horse, and has been the combination of such men-men who have no share in the limelight-made the We quote from a matter of fact, sober thing possible." A typical sailor, Lieutenant Shackleton dismisses in conversation the difficulties and dangers of his journey as matters of ordinary occurrence, hardly worth mentioning. were the sort of things," he said, "that are inseparable from the job. Every one is pretty smart at saving his own life. It

Whether he would return to the Antarctic continent the explorer declined to say. He was quite willing to aver, however, that in no event would he follow the same route. That matter, we are told, will be contemporary the City Record in its edi- discussed at length in the narrative which day contains these entries is now in preparation. After the book is "Police Department: THRODORR A. BINGHAM. the United Kingdom, the United States. Commissioner: WILLIAM F. BAKER. First Deputy
Commissioner: FREDERICK H. BUGHER. Second
Deputy Commissioner: BERT HANSON. Third
Deputy Commissioner: ARTHUR WOODS, Fourth

The United Kingdom, the United States,
Germany, France and Italy. Meanwhile
he has the satisfaction of knowing that
he has solved some important problems oner: DANIEL G. SLATTERY, and has linked his own name and his country's with a great scientific achieve-

Butlerabo et Crumabo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some years ago, when Plancus was Consul, Mr. Garfield came to Philadelphia to take part in an argument before the Supreme C Pennsylvania as a colleague with ex-Chief Justice Woodward, and they met one evening at a supper where Judge Black was

Something having led Mr. Garfield to allude to a controversy then pending or recently disposed of between the Senate and the House of Representatives as to the ight of the Senate to originate a tax under he false pretence of an amendment to a e had himself, if my memory is not at fault, written upon the subject; and he said fault, written upon the subject; and he said that in looking up the precedents the best discussion of the question he had come upon was in a report in the Irish House of Com-mons which had summed up the argument n favor of the prerogatives of the Commons by declaring that its right to originate money bills had not been disputed since Ireland had become a civilized country, nor, in fact, since the days when the land rang with the cry of "Butlerabo et Crumabo" names "synonymous with rapine and pillage." He added that at the time he was having a dispute with General Butler, and it occurred to him to quote this phrase and to translate it "Butlerabo et Crumabo -I will Butlerize you and burn you up," but he had thought it a little unfair and had refrained from doing it. At this Judge Black asked, "How would your argentiferous friend have liked that?" Without answerphrase was only a partisan cry, meaning "County forever.-Butler forever," and that "Crum forever-Butler forever," and that Crum and Butler were both leaders under Vallenstein and figured in Schiller's play.

If the members of the Irish House of

Commons so resented an encroachment by the House of Lords upon the privilege the Commons, what would they have ought if the Crown or its representative had suggested a new form of tax and under ken to draft the bill imposing it?
PRILADELPHIA, July 1.

A Seagoer. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The owner of the saloon opposite my office window sailed for Europa to-day for a vacation. None of his customers accompanied him.

C.

NEW YORK. July 1.

Vain Quest for a Quiet Fourth. There was a man who hated The Fourth and all its noise "I'll find relief," he muttered, "From patriotic joys.

Far, far from things terrestrial
I'll take a little trip. I'll spend the Fourth in quiet Aloft, on an airship."

In cloudland's lonely spaces No sound assailed his ears Let fall upon the spheres. Then rockets rose about him And dropped their flery rain His airship was ignited. And he came down again.

GENERAL BINGHAM:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 wa glad to read in to-day's Sun the good words ommendatory of an honest and fearless

public servant. What will New York city gain by the removal of General Bingham? Can the taxpayers expect to get more for their money if a politician is placed at the helm of the Police Department than they did from man whose ambition it was to make the police do their duty, and who was not influenced by any bunch of tax eaters when trying to enforce discipline?

General Bingham has gained the respec nd esteem of all fair minded citizens. NEW YORK, July 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By hi ugged honesty, absence of cant, and loyalty o his subordinates, in whose integrity he believes. General Bingham has indeed as sumed "commanding," proportions. power to him! NEW YORK, July 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW will our useless Governor remove the Mayor for his prostitution of the Police Depart G. L. REES. ment of New York? BROOKLYN, July 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It sems to me that the honors of the dispute and combat are with General Bingham My friends and business associates gener ally think the same way. The alliance of Gaynor with Tammany

Hall and McCtellan is quite apparent. BROOKLYN, July 2. P. O. McGEERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Put your editorial on the removal of Bingham the head of the paper in black faced type and keep it there until November 3. C. J. M NEW YORK, July 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Any one wanting champagne free to-night ad libitum has only to go to any headquarters of poolroom keepers, gamblers, &c., for of the downfall of Bingham.

I am one of the fools that sometime patronize those gentlemen, and I know. NEW YORK, July 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Merely suggestion to the Committee of One Hun-

Theodore A. Bingham for Mayor. This also applies to the Four Million. BROOKLYN, July ?. JOSEPH WHELAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my pinion the highest compliment which ould be paid to Commissioner Bingham is in the remark of one of the uniformed plain every day policemen. Here are his exact words:

"You can take it from me and you must believe it that to-day there is absolutely no graft in the department. All we get to-day a our salary. Bingham won't stand for it, and the bosses know it."

Bingham would make a dandy Mayor, and if he could get the nomination I don't believe there is one lota of doubt that he would be elected. NEW YORK, July 2

Notes From Abroad.

From a consular report it appears that a num-per of persons in and around Smyrna, Asiatic ber of persons in and around Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, are organized with the object of swindling foreign merchants. Several American business houses have suffered. Sending bills of lading in axcess of real value of shipments, shipping raw materials of lower quality than ordered and giving short weights are among the methods employed by the swindlers. Names and detailed information may be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C. Of Coree's native population of \$,583,346 a total of \$,576,035 are tobacco smokers, using annually

of 5,576,005 are tobacco smokers, using annually 49,478,997 pounds of tobacco at a cost of 30 cents for each smoker. The tobacco used is mostly of native production. About \$600,000 worth of foreign cigarettes are imported annually. Japan supplies half and American and British interests the bulk of the balance.

The German Orient Bank has recently established.

tished three agencies at Mansurha, Minien and Beni Sulf, in the cotton districts of Egypt, and projects similar agencies at various points in Asia Minor. Vancouver, British Columbia, is very busy.

especially in real estate and building operations. The city is making large expenditures for grading, paving and the laying of water and sewage The electric railway is extending its lines freely, Large lumber cargoes are going to Great Britain, South America, Australia and New Zea-land. Customs receipts are increasing. Oil is found for a distance of 230 miles on the cast coast of the island of Saghalien, but its com-mercial value is yet to be ascertained. Being near the coast it could readily be transported.

begin.

The Finance Minister of Canada says that the The Finance Minister of Canada says that the iron and steel bounties will not be renewed on the date of their expiring. December 31, 1910, in deference to prevailing public sentiment. One of the companies (the Dominion) got \$1,250,000 bounty in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908. Others drew from \$38,000 to \$540,000.

G. W. Stephens, chairman of the Harbor Commissionera of Montreal, says: "With the exception of San Francisco, Montreal is the only port in North America where every bit of the foreshore belongs to the public and is under the control of a public commission."

From Nature.

After completing his investigations at Tikil in November, 1804, Mr. Maler returned to the east end of Lake Petén and struck through the forest to the east for a distance of about fourteen leagues.

end of Lake Petén and struck through the forest to the east for a distance of about fourteen leagues, following, when possible, the paths of the "chiele" gatherers until he resched the shores of the Lake of Yaxha. Chiele is the gum which exudes when an incision is made in bark of the Chico sapote tree and is used as the basis of American chewing gum. It is curious to note the complete demoralization that chicle hunting has entailed on the very scanty population of Petén. "No one, will plant a milpa (a maise field), and even the poorest ragamufin proudly refuses to do any work, saying 'i am a Chiclero and have no need to work for any one." The result is that a general famine occurs searly every year in Petén, which to work for any one. The result is that a general famine occurs nearly every year in Petén, which would otherwise yield an overlavish abundance. Hence all the Chicleros are poverty stricken, and being heavily in debt, from which they never free themselves, they no longer have hute or milpas and no regular wife or children; for this unsettled life in the forests, interrupted occasionally by debauches in this or that village, puts even the most unpretentious form of family life out of the question."

Wants Singers With a Sheepskin Wants Singers With a Sheepskin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: It seems to me that real music lovers in this city are at the mercy of one or two men who may know nothing whatever of real music, but on whose will aff the public singers, good, bad and indifferent, are selected. It seems to me that we ought to have a college or some institution with a competible body of men or professors in charge, who would have the power and ability to give diplomas to really compatent singers, which diplomas would prove the ability of the singer. Now we have according but the managers' say so.

E. H. J.

Naw York, July 2.

KING EDWARD AND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: cable despatch from London which you published to-day contains a paragraph about "The King and the Censor," alluding to the prohibition of a French piece, "La Griffe," by the British official, in which it is suggested that the Premier's recent avowal that the censorship is unsatisfactory was largely due to King Edward's vexation over this interference with M. Lucten Guitry's London programme. Perhaps if there had not already existed an influential agitation against the office among the King's subjects the thwarting of the royal pleasure in a particular case would not have brought on a crisis; but however that may be, there seems to be a little inaccuracy in another sentence of the despatch, where your correspondent says: "It may be recalled that the play the King selected for a state performance on the occasion of his memorable visit to Paris which marked the birth of the Anglo-French entente was 'Three Weeks,' which was prohibited later in London when a French company wished to play it." a French company wished to play it."

The reference here is doubtless to the King's first visit to Paris after his corona-

tion, which brought about President Lou-bet's state journey to London a few months later, when the entente took definite shape. The piece chosen by the King for the gala performance at the Théatre Français on performance at the Théatre Français on that occasion was Maurice Donnay's witty and delicate if indiscreet tragi-comedy.

"L'Autre Danger," which so far as I know has not been translated under the title of "Three Weeks." The subject was the transference of a man's love from a mother to a daughter by a fairly gradual process. The time suggested—the penumbral time, so to speak—was extensive, and though the time focussed in the action was probably comparatively brief, I don't remember anything about it which would be likely to make the definite period of three weeks an important feature of the situation. "Three weeks" is now perhaps recognized as the correct duration of a passional episode, but Mrs. Elinor Glyn didn't give the stamp of her aristocratic approval to it till long after Donnay's piece was in the market. Of course Mrs. Glyn may have been continuing an old tradition. Has "twenty-one days" always enjoyed that kind of reputa-tion? Could you inform me about this? Anyway, "L'Autre Danger" wasn't n "episode" exactly. My real motive for writing this, however. s to mention the fact that I was in the dress

performance in question. Throughout this visit of King Edward's Paris was distinctly frosty. Fashoda had not been forgotten and no ray of cordiality emerged until Loubet returned the call and got a great reception in London. The King was leading up to that return of course when he pluckily "took chances" in his genial intrusion upon an unwilling city. The Quai d'Orsay is said to have warned the British Ambassador of the impossibility of defend-ing any man driving in an open carriage against a capable rifle shot stationed at an upper window—a quarter of a mile off, perhaps. The avenues were thickly hedged with soldiers wherever the King drove, and every few hundred yards a military band crashed and blared to hide the dead silence of the spectators. The entertainment at the Français was on the evening of his arrival. The house was more or less full of invited guests when the King appeared in the box next the stage—on the "garden" side—on the first tier. The box is not large and the King looked very large as he stood of President and Mme. Loubet. He stood there for a moment as if expecting a welcome of some sort from the audience, but sone came; there wasn't a sound. I was near enough to see his face very well. and I am positive that a little shadow it as he sat down, and also that there was a sense of awkwardness in the house. may possibly have been some excuse for the silence in the remote regions of etiquette, but everybody knows that on such occasions enthusiasm is willingly allowed o get the better of etiquette, especially in a theatre. After that the King took no otice of the audience. Seated between his two hosts in the nar-

row box his ample form seemed to squeeze them into the corners. Mine. Loubet was on his right, further away from the stage. To watch the piece the King had to look to the left. The piece very soon absorbed his attention. He sat with his lorgnette held to his eyes with both hands and gradually his right shoulder came forward a little, easing the strain on his neck. Before the first act was ended he was pretty towered above her—the royal trunk being long in proportion to the royal lege—I suspected that the lady could not see much of the play. The audience quickly noticed this, and perhaps it shows the state of French feeling at the time that they immediately took the matter up as an offence to the country. Whispers ran all about during the performance, and when going out afterward I heard dozens of criticisms of the King's sans gene in giving his shoulder the Aing's ans gene in giving his shoulder to the President's wife. Personally I had been more struck by his power of com-pletely forgetting himself in his evidently quite genuine delight in "L'Autre Danger." The royal bulk vibrated with as much abandon as if he had been sitting unseen in the top gallery, and he followed every word as absorbedly as if the piece had been a melodrama and he a rube on his first visit

o a theatre.

Most of the audience were watching him instead of the stage, but I don't believe he remembered there was any one else in the house, not even Mme. Loubet. Loubet, who was next the stage, didn't attempt to see the play, but turned his back on it so as to face the King. No doubt in North America where every bit of the foreshore belongs to the public and is under the control of a public commission."

The French Navy Council has decided that the number of French ships of the line should be fortyfive. The expenditure necessary to carry out this decision will be \$600,000,000, to be spread over ten years.

Canadian bank deposits are \$100,000,000 larger than at this time last year.

A sale by auction of 2,000, lots at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, realized \$1,176,000.

The Transvaal Government will proceed immediately to construct \$500 miles of additional railway at a cost of \$8,000,000.

Population atatistics have taken a turn for the better in France. In 1207 the deaths exceeded the births by '9,802, while in 1905 the reverse was the case to the extent of \$6,441. Last year more marriages were celebrated than in any other year since 1872.

Gathering Chewing Gum in Guatemala.

From Nature.

After completing his investigations at Tikil in November, 1804, Mr. Maler returned to the east end of Lake Petén and struck through the forest vaccinating the Negritos.

Vaccinating the Negritos.

Vaccinating the Negritos.

From the Manita Times.

In order to vaccinate successfully the Negritos who dwell in the mountains of Bataan and Zambales the services of two Negrito chiefs have been secured and the work of vaccination is being pushed along as rapidly as possible.

Heretofore it has been difficult to round up all the Negritos for the vaccinator, and the novel scheme of placing the chiefs in characters are facility.

scheme of placing the chiefs in charge was finally adopted. They immediately consented to under-take the work, are delighted with the service and are not allowing any members of the tribes to escape them. In a number of instances it has been known that Negritos have spread the dis-case among the residents of the lowlands, and the present scheme promises to put a complete stop to this.

The chiefs are accompanied by an experienced vaccinater to see that everything is properly done, but they themselves are doing the work. They make regular reports, too and when they pin out of subjects make an inspection of those vaccinated, and all upon whom the vaccination has not properly taken are immediately subjected to another treatment with the vaccina.

another treatment with the vaccine Farming in the Missouri Valley.

From the Lexington Intelligences.

Those of us who never owned land in the Misouri River bottoms don't know exactly how it feels to look at our ripening wheat and then at the river, which is only a few inches below the flood line. There is a prospect of getting thirty bushels to the acre or nathing. We imagine the feeling must be like that we arregioned that he force